THE

Grand Mystery

LAID OPEN;

NAMELY,

By Dividing of the *Protestants* to weaken the *Hanover Succession*, and by defeating the *Succession*, to extirpate the *Protestant Religion*.

To which is added,

The Sacredness of Parliamentary Securities:

Against those,

Who wou'd *indirectly* this Year, or more directly the next (if they live so long) attack the *Publick Funds*.

These are Consequences in which his Electoral Highness *is too nearly interested and concern'd, to look upon them with Indifference.*

Elector of *Brunswick*'s Memorial, *Nov.* 28. 1711.

I cannot but press you to take care of Publick Credit, which cannot be preserv'd but by keeping sacred that Maxim, That they shall never be losers, who trust a Parliamentary Security.

King William's *last Speech*, Dec. 31. 1701.

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THE GRAND MYSTERY

Laid OPEN, &c.

THE Danger of the *Proteſtant Succeſſion* in the moſt Serene *Electoral* Houſe of *Hanover*, ſo often ridicul'd by thoſe who are diſaffected to the ſame, and as often inculcated by its Friends, is now put out of all doubt by the concurrent Voices of the Three *Eſtates* of the Kingdom. The *Queen* has iſſued out Her Royal Proclamation, promiſing the Reward of Five Thouſand Pounds, out of Her private Purſe, to Thoſe who ſhall bring the *Pretender* to Juſtice, in caſe he Lands, or attempts to Land in any of Her Dominions: Which ſhe had never done, if ſhe were not better convinc'd than by *publick Rumours*, that the *Impoſtor* deſigns a ſpeedy *Invaſion*; and for this I appeal to the Anſwer Her Majeſty was pleaſed to give ſome time ago to the *Peers*, when they Addreſs'd Her, to make a Proclamation of this Nature. The *Lords*, who never meddle originally in Money-matters, have not only thank'd Her Majeſty in the moſt ſignificant expreſſions for offering ſuch a Reward, that the Perſon attainted in Parliament, may be brought to his

merited Execution; but have likewiſe made ſeveral no leſs excellent than ſeaſonable *Reſolutions*, to prevent the impending Danger, among which, that of ſeizing the Arms and Horſes of *Papiſts* and *Nonjurors* is not the leaſt important: And, now we ſhall ſee by the manner of putting the Laws for this purpoſe in execution, who are Loyal to the *Queen*, true to the Houſe of *Hanover*, and zealous for the *Proteſtant* Religion, and who are lukewarm or diſaffected to all Three. The *Commons*, to their moſt hearty Thanks, have added the further Reward of One Hundred Thouſand Pounds, (worthy Themſelves and the Cauſe) which was oppos'd only by FOUR: And the Promoters of theſe vigorous ſteps in both Houſes, are as well known to the publick, and to the *Succeſſor*, as all Mens Eyes will be open to obſerve who ſhall diſtinguiſh themſelves by encouraging or neglecting the ſervice, (as I ſaid juſt now) in ſeizing the Horſes and Arms of the *Papiſts*, and alſo of the *Nonjurors*, who have as little right to the Denomination of good *Proteſtants*, as that of good *Subjects*. Nevertheleſs, to give even the Devil his due, theſe are not quite ſo bad, as they who take the Oaths to let in the *Pretender*, and who take Places to keep out the ELECTOR, of which prepoſterous ſet of Creatures in due time and place.

But neither the *Queen*'s Proclamation, nor the *Reſolutions* of Both Houſes, (gracious and good as they are) without very effectual Preparations, are ſufficient at this time, conſidering that the Danger is no leſs great than imminent. In *Ireland* the *papiſts* have thrown off the mask to ſuch a degree, that common Juſtice cannot be executed upon Traytors to Her Majeſty, without extraordinary Guards, for fear of a Reſcue, or I ſhould rather have ſaid of an Inſurrection.

They exerciſe their abominable Idolatry as publickly, as others do the Worſhip of the Eſtabliſh'd

Church

Church. They are not only enlisting, but actually providing themselves with Arms; in plain defiance of the Laws, and to the inexpressible terror of the *Protestants*, who are in daily fear of a MASSACRE: And those Fears, grounded upon lamentable Experience, were encreas'd, not without abundant Reason, when they perceiv'd *that this enlisting Men*, with the like traiterous matters of Fact, as open as the day, were not only ridicul'd, but even deny'd on this side of the Water, by people of another guess figure and weight than the *Examiner*, *Postboy*, or that profligate *Divine*, who, prostituting his sacred Function, has sold himself for Hire to Iniquity, vilely turning State-Buffoon to a couple of the greatest State-mountebanks in the World. O poor *Ireland!* If the blessed in Heaven cou'd be ruffl'd by any Passions, how sensibly touch'd, how deeply afflicted even there, would the Spirits of thy glorious Deliverer King *William*, and of his faithful *Minister* Chancellor *Methuen* become, at the melancholy sight of thy present State! How would they stand amaz'd at those, who are now busy in searching for *Records* in the *Tower* to the prejudice of thy Liberty! as the same and other *Records* were lately rumag'd to Establish *Hereditary Right*, that is, *Popish Tyranny* in *Britain*! How would they grieve at the Anarchy of *Dublin!*

But what do I talk of the *Papists* in *Ireland?* when scarce any above the degree of a Farmer of that Profession in *England*, but were observ'd to have come to *London* this Winter, where most of 'em still remain; as if they waited or were Enroll'd to assist in some extraordinary Transaction, and as if some decisive stroke were to be struck on a sudden. These in all Assemblies were the most forward Panegyrists of the late *Peace*, the earnest asserters of the *Bill of Commerce*, the loudest declaimers against the *Emperor* and the *Dutch*, and, what rais'd my Laughter as

much

much as my Indignation, the moſt violent Promoters of the *Schiſm-Bill*. I don't wonder ſo much that they, and their Confederates the *Nonjurors*, ſhould paſs the bounds of all Decency in their Invectives againſt his Highneſs the *Duke of Cambridge*, under pretence of Loyalty to the *Queen* : And certainly, it would appear a ſtupendous *Myſtery*, had we not the Key to theſe Gentlemens Cypher, to ſeem 'em ſuch reſolute declar'd Champions for the *Queen* and the *Church*, whereof I doubt not, but the firſt will in good time reward ſome of them with a Halter for their pains.

But the Enliſting of men for the *Pretender*, is not confin'd only to *Ireland*, or the *Highlands* of *Scotland*, the like traiterous Practiſe has not wanted ſucceſs in *England*, in *London*, at the Gates of the Palace ; and *Hugh O Kelly* concern'd in the ſame, had found upon him a Certificate of his being a good *Catholick*, and Brother to *Cornelius O Kelly*, lately Deceas'd, under the Hand of the Lord *Middleton*, who therein ſtiles himſelf *Miniſter and Secretary of his Britannick Majeſty*. Now, if any ſhould be ignorant who the Lord *Middleton* may be, he was Father to him that was taken in the *Saliſbury* Man of War, actually Invading her Majeſty's Realms ; and being for ſome time committed for this Treaſon to the *Tower*, was ſuffered to go back again in ſafety to *France*, and who is now at the Court of *Vienna*, ſueing for Aid in favour of the *Pretender*, to Invade a ſecond time Her Majeſty's Dominions, to Dethrone Herſelf if he can, and to ſet aſide the *Proteſtant Succeſſion* for ever. The Party who Encourag'd the firſt *Invaſion* in *Scotland*, are now earneſtly ſolliciting, that their Country may have the honour of the ſecond : And, indeed, the State of that Country would, at this Juncture, be extremely dubious, were it not for the hitherto unexampl'd temper and moderation of thoſe of the *Eſtabliſh'd Church* there, who, all provocations to the contra-

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ry notwithſtanding, in ſpight of all Invaſions on their Conſtitution, and of ſuch uſage on divers occaſions, as could be calculated for nothing but the *forcing them into a Rebellion*, have continued inviolably dutiful to Her *Majeſty*, and unalterably ſtedfaſt to the *Proteſtant Succeſſion*. Nothing could ſhake them, no Artifice prevail upon them; no more than irritate or ſeduce their Brethren in the North of *Ireland*; tho 'tis very evident, that no means have been left unattempted to drive them into ſome deſperate courſes, by reaſon that *Confuſion* is one of the things abſolutely neceſſary to facilitate the deſigns of *Popery* and the *Pretender*: Nor do I queſtion, but a good account is kept of this part of the horrid Scheme, with all the ſteps that have been taken to bring it to effect, and that the Contrivers will be one day oblig'd to anſwer for the ſame to theſe Nations, which they have diſtracted, tho not yet Deſtroy'd, nor I hope ever ſhall.

Of our *diſbanded Soldiers* vaſt numbers are gone to *France* and *Lorain*, which thoſe, who are not able to deny ſo notorious a Fact, attribute to their pinching *Miſery*. 'Twere certainly to be wiſh'd, that better care had been taken to prevent or relieve ſuch want, eſpecially in men that had ſerv'd their Country with ſo remarkable Fidelity and Bravery; nor is it to be doubted, but their ſtarving Condition has driven numbers of 'em as effectually thither, as if their hard uſage had been contriv'd on purpoſe to have it ſo. But ſtill this is neither the ſole nor principal cauſe of their leaving their native Country, into which they hope ſpeedily to return. The King of *France* and his *Pupil* are enough convinc'd of the averſion the *Britiſh* Nations have to *Slavery*, and that even many of the *Pretender*'s Adherents would not have him reſtor'd by a *French Power*: For this Reaſon, high if not extravagant Encouragement is given to all *Engliſh*, *Iriſh*, or *Scots*, that will enliſt themſelves

ſelves in the ſervice of either, or of the Duke of *Lorain*; that a body of Troops ſufficient for the Expedition may be form'd out of theſe, whereby they deſign to kill two birds with one ſtone. It will be given out (in the firſt place) nay and inſerted in a *Declaration*, that the *Pretender* comes in by his own Subjects, without any foreign aid: and (in the ſecond place) theſe will be to all intents and purpoſes the *French* King's Troops, at his Devotion no leſs than in his pay, as much as if they were all born in *Dauphiné*. For, let People fancy what they pleaſe, tho' the *Chevalier*'s intereſt is pretended, the thing intended is *Conqueſt*, *French* Conqueſt. If the other ſhall ever be able to begin the work, the real *French* Forces will ſoon be after 'em to finiſh it. And nothing in this world can prevent either this dire Cataſtrophe, or at leaſt a bloody civil War (which wou'd be of the happieſt conſequence for *France*) but a more expreſs engagement in behalf of the Houſe of *Hanover*; and particularly the coming over of the *Duke of Cambridge*, who, as we may all be ſure, that he will quickly be invited by her *Majeſty*, out of her maternal affection and tendereſt regard for the *Proteſtant Religion*, as well as for the good and quiet of all her Subjects: So none can ſecretly *repine* at his coming, or openly *oppoſe it*, but ſuch as wou'd engroſs the Queen's *Ear* and *Favour* ſolely to themſelves, or who are abſolute *Enemies* to the *Succeſſion* of that moſt ſerene Family.

At this critical Juncture we have other gueſs matters to mind, beſides the great numbers of *Popiſh* Prayer Books, Catechiſms, and Tracts of Controverſy, which are as openly ſold, as they were in K. *James*'s time. One needs but ſtep into *Mac-Mahon*'s ſhop in *Drury-lane* to ſee 'em on the Counter for all comers and goers, as plentifully as *Bibles* or *Common-prayer Books* are to be found in the ſhops of *Proteſtant Bookſellers*. And I muſt on this Occaſion do the Juſtice

ſtice to the *late Miniſters*, that, whatever may have been their Faults, this of conniving at the Growth of *Popery* was none of 'em, no more than any way favouring *France* or the *Pretender*. If the caſe was otherwiſe, then the *Conſpirators*, with their Allies and Abettors of the *High-church*, muſt have been falſe to God and their Country, in keeping ſuch profound ſilence on theſe heads, when they were ſo exceſſively clamorous about the chimerical *Danger of the Church* from the *Diſſenters* and *Low-church-men*, ſuch danger by the *Queen* her ſelf being declar'd to be *groundleſs and ſeditious*. Now one of the greateſt dangers to the *Church of England*, is the *High-church-men*'s arrogating that Name ſolely to themſelves, unchurching all the *Proteſtants* abroad, with the *Diſſenters* at home, and making thoſe they call *Low-church-men* to be not only indifferent or lukewarm, but even ſchiſmatical. As in *Ireland* in King *James*'s time all *Proteſtants*, *Church-men* as well as others, were promiſcuouſly call'd *Whigs* by the *Papiſts*, a Name they peculiarly beſtow'd on them who wou'd oppoſe the King's Religious or Political Deſigns: So now in *England* the *High-church-men* reckon 'em all *Whigs* alike, go they to *Church* or to *Meetings*, who approve of the *Toleration*, who cultivate a friendſhip with the *Dutch*, who entertain kind thoughts of the *Emperor*, who revile not the Houſe of *Hanover*, and who, in one word, will not declare, or at leaſt act for the *Pretender*. The caſes are exactly parallel, and ſo ought our opinion of the men to be the ſame.

To ſay it then at once, neither the *French* King's Power, nor that of any other foreign *Potentate*, neither the machinations of the *Pope*, nor the treachery of the *Jacobites*; neither the Tricks of corrupt *Miniſters*, nor the diſtinction of *Whig* and *Tory*, are half ſo dangerous to the *PROTESTANT Religion* and the *PROTESTANT Succeſſion*, as dividing the *Proteſtants* among themſelves; by which *dividing*

I do not mean diverſity of Doctrine, Ceremonies, or Diſcipline (which are unavoidable) but ſhunning and hating, and oppreſſing one another on theſe accounts. This Strangeneſs, this Antipathy, this Diviſion, muſt of courſe weaken the *Proteſtant Intereſt*: And if this Intereſt is not ſtrong enough, how can the *Proteſtant Succeſſion* prevail? The *French* King we have often beaten, and may as often beat again. That diminutive Prince the Duke of *Lorain* is of himſelf ſo inconſiderable, that let the *Commons* give me but the 100000 pounds, I'll bring him and his Lodger to fare better than they do with the Lyons in the Tower: Nor will a true *Britiſh Parliament* ever put up the Indignity offer'd her *Majeſty* by this paltry Duke's Bully-back, in not complying with her repeated Inſtances; no more than they will forgive thoſe who ſit ſtill, with their hands as cloſe as their mouths, while a *Britiſh* Queen is thus inſufferably ſlighted. The *Romiſh* Dragon we have often put to flight, as oft he made a ſhow of returning to infect and waſte our fortunate Iſlands. The *Non-ſwearers*, without the *Forſwearers*, are the moſt contemptible generation in the World. The diſtinction of *Whig* and *Tory* is ſo far from being always hurtful, that it is ſometimes neceſſary, and not ſeldom creates an emulation who ſhall beſt deſerve of the publick.

Indeed *Corrupt Miniſters* may go a greater way than any of theſe towards our Deſtruction, and eſpecially if there be at any time a *Single Miniſter*: for ſuch a one, having the purſe and prerogative at his diſpoſal, may barefac'd and without the *Tricking* which is inſeparable from ſuch Men, pull down in leſs than three years what has been a building above twenty; he may clandeſtinely ſtrike up a *perſonal* inſtead of a *national Peace*, a Peace for *three people* inſtead of *three Kingdoms*; he may put an end to all debate, as well by *bribing* in one branch of the Legiſlature,

Legiſlature as by *creating* in another, and conſequently attempt the ruin of the *Conſtitution*, leaſt the *Conſtitution* ſhould at laſt ruin him : Yet either the changeableneſs of the Prince, the emulation of his Fellows, the ſprings of the *Exchequer* ſinking low, or the ſpirits of the Nation riſing high, may ſtop the carreer of ſuch a *publick Grievance* ; and then his doom may be like that of the Biſhop of *Ely*, prime Miniſter to *Richard* the Firſt, *per totam Inſulam publicè proclamatur, pereat qui perdere cuncta feſtinat, opprimatur ne omnes opprimat* ; that is, *Proclamation is made throughout the whole Iſland, let him be confounded who haſtens to confound all Things* ; *let him be deſtroyed, leſt he deſtroy all others.* But if the *Church of England*, which glories in being the *Bulwark of the Reformation*, ſhould firſt be divided within herſelf, then at mortal odds with the *Diſſenters*, and laſtly at variance with the *Proteſtant* Churches abroad ; what Power or Policy, without the miraculous Interpoſition of Divine Providence, can ſave the *Proteſtant Succeſſion* from being defeated, or the *Proteſtant Religion* from being extirpated ?

Hoc Ithacus velit, & magno mercentur Atridae.

The Conſequences are unavoidable, and therefore it is that ſuch infinite Pains are taken to make effectual the Premiſſes. All the Emiſſaries of *Rome*, and the Tools of *France*, or the *Pretender*, (chuſe which you will) are hard at work to widen our Breaches, and to render any Coalition impracticable, tho' but in the means of providing for our common Security. This is the true Reaſon why the *Jacobites* were the moſt eager of all others for preſſing the *Schiſm-Bill*, as foreſeeing it would ſooner alienate and exaſperate, than reclaim or reconcile the *Diſſenters* : Giving out at the ſame time for an Encouragement, that the *Pretender* would render the *Church* independent on the *State*, and procure an Union

 with

with the *Gallican Church*; thus to create a new Division in the *Church* itself, and to make 'em the less concern'd for each others Interests.

The Bill is now past into a Law, and time will show whether they who wish well to the peace, wealth, and power of *England*, will not think it as necessary to have it repeal'd, as were the *Penal* Clauses against *Dissenters* upon the Revolution. In the mean time, the Faction, not content with this *Bill*, fairly tells us in more than one printed Paper, that the *Toleration* itself must go next: And tis prodigious to consider, how many devices for dividing the *Protestant* Interest have been found out by their industrious malice! The most recent of all can never be forgot. The *Grand-Jury* of the City of *London* have, after the example of both Houses of *Parliament*, (which will likewise be follow'd by the whole Nation) made an *Address*, to thank Her *Majesty* for Her Gracious promise of a Reward for those who shall bring the *Pretender* to Justice. The like was mov'd in the *Common Council*, and the *Conspirators* perceiving it was like to pass without opposition, moved on their part, that the *Queen* should be *thank'd* for passing the *Schism-bill*, to the end the like Clause may be put into all the *Addresses* over *England*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland*; and that they who will not be for subscribing any *Address* so drawn-up, (as no *Dissenters* can in Conscience do so) may be represented as being against the *Address* itself: Tho none more grateful on this score to Her *Majesty*, nor more hearty against the *Pretender*, than they all are. This proceeding is not barely unjust, but Devilish: And the *Successor* is not so ill inform'd, as to be so poorly put upon. Alderman *Child*, to his eternal Honour, oppos'd this motion as quite foreign to the business in hand, of evil example, and broaching Division, where otherwise unanimity might be expected: but the old senseless wretch that begun it, insisted still

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upon it; for having in King *Charles*'s Reign, dipt his hands in guiltless *Blood*, he, like other true *blood-hounds*, can never be too much glutted with *Blood*, even in Old Age, when they are no longer able to bite. Those *Dissenters* may now thank themselves that voted for him the last time, or that believed his Repentance sincere in King *William*'s time; Sir *William* being at any time as readily dispos'd for their destruction, as Sir *Samuel*.

After this tool of the Party must come a man who passes for one of his betters, tho' for the perfidious and impolitick part he has acted in every thing, but especially in the *Schism-Bill*, I think him the last of all mankind. He wou'd perswade the *Dissenters* that he was against it in his opinion, nay that it was levell'd forsooth at himself; and yet all his Creatures voted for it, without excepting his own Son, who has brought this at least from *Christ-church*, that a *Presbyterian* is ten times worse than a *Papist*: whereas when the late Lord *Godolphin* found it inconvenient to vote himself against the *Occasional Conformity Bill*, yet he got all his Dependents to do it, and this we know is an ordinary fetch of Decency in Politicks. But some persons have so mean an Idea of the rest of men, for tamely suffering themselves to be so often deluded or insulted by them, that they are persuaded they are able to pawm upon them any absurdity, tho' ever so gross or incredible. So this very man had the insuperable front to tell the Elector of *Hanover* lately by Letter, *That his very Enemies wou'd allow him to be inviolably devoted to his Succession*; whereas the *Elector* must needs know long ago, that this peerless Politician has no enemy but such as are so from their belief of his not being for the *Succession*, nor any friend but those who believe him to be against it. How easily wou'd it have been for him, had he any spark of humanity or sincerity left, to regain in great part on this late occasion, the confidence

confidence he has ſo juſtly forfeited: For, after ſlipping ſuch an opportunity, he may pretend as long as he will, that to his other crimes he has not added that of oppoſing the *Hanover Succeſſion*, no body will believe him. Or ſuppoſing they cou'd believe him, what then? Who is it that has brought it into danger, and the Kingdom into ſuch diffidence with ſome Princes, that they will not admit us into their Treaties; and into ſuch contempt with others, that a pitiful Duke of *Lorain* dares inſult her *Majeſty*? Has not his tool of tools, that cock ſparrow the Lord *Indefatigable*, provok'd the Miniſters of all foreign States, firſt by affronting them, and then begging their pardon? who has weaken'd our friends, and double fortify'd our enemies? or who has encourag'd the *Papiſts* and *Nonjurors* to creep out of their rags and their holes, where they lay hid for above 20 Years; and not only to appear ſleek and confident in publick, but to manage Parties, to alienate (as much as in them lies) the *Succeſſion*, to diſpoſe of the fate of Kingdoms? What amends can his skill in *Genealogies* make for all this miſchief, and a thouſand times more? eſpecially the enmity propagated among *Proteſtants* at home, and the ſeeds of diſcord ſown between the *Dutch* and us? What diſorders are not owing to his ſelf-ſufficiency, and to his fooliſh affectation of imitating *Cardinal Richlieu*? for which reaſon as the one had his Father *Joſeph*, the other muſt have his Father *Jonathan*, to do all their jobs of Villany: And both muſt lay the project of an *Academy*, to draw off the moſt pregnant wits from ſtudying the Proſperity of their Country, or examining into any miſmanagement; ſo to engage 'em in fruitleſs diſputes about words and ſyllables, or to involve 'em in endleſs diſquiſitions about things, which, if poſſible to be diſcover'd, yet are of no advantage to themſelves or the World.

All men are not ignorant who the ſpark is that ſaid, *If he cou'd not prevent, by G--d he would hamper the*

the Succession. It was not the *cunning Man* we have been now speaking to, but one who from being his *favourite Agent*, sets up for himself in a hurry (as he does all things) and is subdenly become his *Rival* for the Regiment. This last Circumstance is undoubtedly true: But I ask the *Colonel* and the *Captain's* Pardon, if I allow of no other Difference between them, excepting as to the *Means*, both being entirely agreed in the *End* they propose. The *Colonel* is for proceeding warily, and gently leading Folks from one step to another, till they are got beyond a Possibility of recovering themselves; for he remembers how King *James* miscarry'd, purely as he thinks, thro' his too open and precipitate measures. But the *Captain*, impatient of Delays, and being as hot in his Head as in his Heels, believes *procrastination* to be ever dangerous; and that King *James* miscarry'd for want of metal enough, or of such *Ministers* as himself to serve his pious Designs. But if they should be *fallen out* in good earnest, what would it concern the rest of the World? Except as far as they expect the fulfilling of some old prophetical Proverbs, as *when certain folks fall out, other folks will come by their own*, and the like musty Crumbs of Comfort.

It were most deplorable indeed for *Great Britain*, if she had no Hopes but in their difference: And desperate were the Case of the *Succession*, if the Fate of it depended upon a misunderstanding between any two men upon Earth, tho' infinitely more considerable than these. The Dignity of our *State*, and the Weight of the *Succession*, are highly plac'd above all such mean considerations. Our people are as brave as ever, as jealous of their *Glory*, as averse to *France*, and as tenacious of their *Liberty*, having likewise the *Laws* on their side. The *Elector of Hanover* is no less Wise than Valiant, as powerful as he is willing to assert his Right, and perfectly inform'd

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of *Men* and *Things* in his future Dominions. The King of *Prussia*, his Nephew and Son-in-Law, is so much engaged to him by Inclination and Interest, that when an offer of the *Succession* was lately made to him by a certain *bona fide* Dealer in Crowns (who has it still in his Power, as he thinks, to dispose of ours) he Rejected the motion with the most *generous Disdain*, discovering the whole to the *Elector*, and assuring him of his Person, Treasure, and Forces upon occasion. The *Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel*, and the rest of the *Protestant princes*, are the Elector's by Principle and Treaty. 'Tis not to the Friends of the *Succession*, who are all Friends to him, that the *Emperor* ows a Revenge. They are only his Enemies that he would gratifie, by helping to impose the *Pretender* upon us, and which he will as soon do, as yield up the *Empire* or his *Hereditary Countries* to the House of *Bourbon*. The mystery of his present Conduct in this Affair, will in convenient time, shine out as bright as his personal Vertues; which his own Genius, and the tryal of both Fortunes, have rendered eminently conspicuous to the whole world, exceeding most, and already equalling the best among the *Austrian* Princes. Of Assistance as well as Advice from the *Dutch*, no good *Protestant* or good *Englishman* can have the least scruple. An *English Court* has quarrell'd with them some times, and by an *English Faction* they have been often betray'd; but ever lov'd, ever cherish'd, ever supported by the *English Nation*. We have mutually defended each other, we have retaliated all good Offices, and the Universe is wide enough to supply both with an ample Field of *Trade*, our *Rivalship* consisting meerly in *Industry*. Of this their *Government* is apprized, and in this the meanest of their *people* is instructed. Now tho by the late *Guaranty* they are not bound to come till desired by us, yet by Treaty with him, they are bound to assist the *Elector* wheresoever he desires: These, I confess, are great and glorious *prospects*;

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But these alone, without *Union* among Ourselves, will not do; as this *Union* itself, without any other Assistance, but that of the *Elector* and the *Dutch*, (which we may naturally reckon our own) would be abundantly sufficient. Of this our Enemies are aware, even the Captain himself, who labours night and day to sow *Division* among us; and he appears therefore so obstinately wedded to the Party of the *Conspirators*, that, to gratifie their *damning Zeal*, he injuriously tramples on the Ashes of his own *Progenitors*. Yet let but the *Church of England* and the *Dissenters* keep clear of those blind Sands, on which the avow'd and conceal'd *Papists* design they shall split; then they may securely bid defiance to *France*, to the *Pope*, to the *great Devil* in Hell, and to the *little Devil* at *Bar le Duc*, or wherever else he may be skulking at this present Hour.

In case of any Design discover'd for an *Attack* (as many such Intimations come every day, tho no less ridicul'd and unregarded, than the listing Trade was at first in *Ireland*) in such a case, I say, all honest Men of all Parties will immediately enter into a solemn Association in *Defence of the Queen*'s Majesty, of the *Protestant Succession*, of their own *persons*, *privileges*, and *possessions*: And, if it comes to *Action*, the first thing they'll do will be, to make sure of all *Papists* and *Nonjurors*; pursuing them with Vengeance if any Violence should be offer'd to the *Queen*, or to any of those in the *Entail* of the Crown.

On this occasion of pressing for Union, I would, as a Friend, suggest to the *Colonel*, that he, even he, need not despair, provided that, instead of slily *falling in* with what he cannot hinder, he timely merits to obtain the *Forgiveness* of all those Mischiefs whereof he's the principal Contriver; for 'tis too much to expect from human Nature, that Crimes of this dye should ever be *forgotten*: But, *Inimicitiae*

ſunt deponendae Reipublicae cauſâ. As our Country has a right to reconcile any Differences of her Children, who ought to compliment her with their private grudges, for her's and their own common ſafety; ſo the *Offending party* is oblig'd to make ſome ſignal *Atonement*, by offering, at leaſt, an *expiatory ſacrifice*, and this as a Mark as well of his ſincere Repentance, as of his future Dutifulneſs and good Behaviour. The *Colonel* knows what I mean well enough, and I am ſure he has it in his Power to perform it: Or, if it be in my Power, he'll be neceſſitated at laſt to do it. But, ſhould he loſe any time on his *Ifs*, his *Ors*, his *Buts*, his *Ands*, or any other dilatory Particles, which he'll find to have no ſuch Virtue *Abroad*, as the Monoſyllables *Yea* and *Nay* have in Parliament; then the mercurial *Captain* will be ſure to turn ſhort upon him, and with a very good Grace deſerve his own Pardon, at the Expence of the *Colonel's* Head. It is not quite two Weeks, ſince a Drunken Dialogue was over-heard in *Greenwich* Park.

In the mean time, let us with Hands and Hearts lifted up to Heaven, pray for the vigilant *Queen*, who has ſo ſeaſonably given us Warning of our *imminent Danger from* Popiſh *Superſtition and* French *Tyranny*. Let us alſo with the like Ardor pray for our *dear Country*, for the *Proteſtant Succeſſion* in the Houſe of *Hanover*, and for the high Court of Parliament, which is ſo zealous in their Defence and Service. Tho' we are told of our Danger neither from the Pulpit, nor from another place, yet we are inform'd of it from ſurer Intelligence. Let us not deſpair therefore, but *play the Men for our people, and for the Cities of our God.*

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The Sacredneſs of Parliamentary Securities, &c.

THE weakneſs or corruption of *publick Miniſters*, are the main cauſes of the diſorder or diſſolution of *publick Credit*: But for any one time that theſe ill effects proceed from their *weakneſs*, they are a thouſand times owing to their *corruption*. Such *Miniſters* as are playing ſome advantagious game of their own, inſtead of labouring (according to their bounden duty) to procure the common Good; or who are embark'd in ſome deſperate deſign, deſtructive of the Laws or Religion of their Country, muſt bribe Parliaments of courſe: and *Penſioners* in Parliament will always overlook any ill husbandry of the *Government*, that they themſelves may ſhare in the profuſeneſs of it, or that they may be ſtill brib'd on, not to declaim againſt it, neither to demand nor to ordain a redreſs. The *Exchequer* thus exhauſted, in order to purchaſe ſeveral more tools and creatures beſides members of both houſes, muſt by one means or other be recruited to ſupply the inevitable occaſions of the publick. Hence recourſe of neceſſity muſt be had to *Expedients*. And indeed the deepeſt Policy of State-Empiricks (after their grimaces, ſhrugs and affected gravity) lies in the invention of little *Tricks*, which ſort of cunning, taking abundance of pains to conceal, yet paſſes only with the ignorant for Wiſdom. But if the *Prince* or themſelves are brought into diſcredit or diſtreſs by ſuch mean artifices, then he that finds out ſome new Trick to ſhift affairs, or to ward the preſent blow, what a celebrated *States-man* muſt he be eſteem'd ever after! No Confidence, no Employment, no Eſtate, are thought too great for him: And his Reputation muſt be ſupported, like ſome *Palladium*, tho' the diſcovery of his *jugling* or *bungling*, ſhou'd reduce matters into

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a far worſe condition, and perplex them more than they were before.

Yet ſuch perplexities are not to ſuch *Miniſters* always diſagreeable: For, as a certain Author ſays very juſtly, *They love to fiſh in* troubled waters, *and they find all* diſorders *profitable to themſelves. They can flatter the humour of a* miſguided Prince, *and increaſe their fortunes by the exceſſes of a* waſtful Prodigal. *The phrenzy of an* imperious Woman *is eaſily render'd propitious to them, and they can turn the zeal of a* violent Bigot *to their advantage. The treacheries of* falſe Allies *agree with their own* Corruptions. *And as they fear nothing ſo much, as that the Prince ſhou'd return to his people, and keep all things* quiet; *ſo they almoſt ever render themſelves ſubſervient to ſuch as wou'd* diſturb *them.* And (that I may add a great deal to this Gentleman's obſervation in a few words) *Tricks* are ſo much practis'd, encourag'd and authoriz'd, by ambitious or corrupt States-men, to whom they are habitual; that a *Miniſter*, who ſhou'd regulate his conduct or intrigues by the moral Rules of Prudence, might paſs perhaps for an honeſt man, but would be counted a very ſad Politician.

When ſome darling cauſe, fatal to the Conſtitution, is to be ſerv'd, as ſuch *Miniſters* only are capable to undertake the maiming or murdering of their political mother, which ought to be far dearer than their natural one; ſo the wretched Parricides are generally pickt out of that party which are moſt averſe from, or owe a revenge to ſome other party: And conſequently they are ready to oblige the *Prince* with any thing (however diſhonourable to themſelves, or pernicious to the common-wealth) provided he gratifies their paſſion againſt their Enemies, to ruin whom they wou'd madly ruin, Religion and Liberty, their own ſecurity, with the hopes and happineſs of all Poſterity. Whoever is againſt this ſort of men,

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as every ſenſible honeſt man is ſure to be ſo, him they preſently declare an enemy to the *Government*, by which word *Government* they ever underſtand their own Adminiſtration. Yet, with their good leaves, a man may be hearty for the *preſent Government*, who is as hearty againſt *the preſent way of Governing*; that is, he may ſincerely acknowledge the *Prince*'s Title, tho' he may as zealouſly oppoſe the miſmanagement of his *Miniſters*.

But of all ſuch *Miniſters* none are ſo mercenary, malicious, or deſperate, as the *Deſerters* from one Party to their Antagoniſts. This Deſertion commonly happens, either becauſe their pretentions were ſlighted, for want of abilities to fill the Poſts they were ambitious to obtain in the State; or, becauſe their tricking, diſſimulation, and treachery were too well known, to truſt them with any poſt whatſoever. Thus their malice againſt their old Friends becomes implacable, in proportion as they imagine their reconciliation to be deſperate: And, they grow as furious to gain the good opinion of their new Friends, as in their own Natures they are groveling and mercenary. It becomes a ſettled Rule and Maxim with them, *to oppoſe any thing the others propoſe*; and, in a Word, to differ from them in Religion, in Politicks, nay, and in the ordinary conduct of Life, as widely as they can. If their Enemies happen (for example) to be more concern'd in the Publick Funds than the Party they have eſpouſed, they are for that very reaſon (on the one hand) for diſcountenancing, impairing, or cancelling thoſe *Funds*; as much as they are (on the other hand) diſpoſed to do the ſame, to ſupply the room of thoſe *publick Revenues*, which they have diverted to other uſes than thoſe they were given for, and ſometimes to purpoſes diametrically oppoſite.

That now we may deſcend from ſuch general obſervations, to particular Facts, we ſhould, I think, draw

draw this Inference from them by the way, that *Miniſters* who would not reſemble thoſe I have now painted, ought to ſteer a different courſe, and, moſt eſpecially, to be as tender of the *publick Faith*, as of the Apple of their Eye : But not under pretence of diſcharging *national debts*, to ruin *national credit*. Yet ſo it is at this very time, that ſeveral perſons, who would engroſs to themſelves all Loyalty to Her *Majeſty*, all eſteem for the preſent *Miniſtry*, are buſily inſinuating every where, that either the *Funds* muſt be taxt one time or other to ſupply the exigences of the State, or that the *Capital* of any one, or all, among them, ought to be paid off with the ſooneſt, and ſo the Intereſt diſcharged ; certain Undertakers in the mean time promiſing to lend the Government as much at 4 *per Cent.* and for ſome few inconſiderable Advantages, not to be ſpecify'd at this preſent Writing. The pretence of theſe worthy Undertakers is to leſſen the publick charge, at which *Iriſh papiſts*, *Scots Jacobites*, and *French Emiſſaries*, muſt be no leſs heartily griev'd, than they (good Souls) are heavily burthen'd by them : But 'tis extremely remarkable, that their way of paying the National Debts, is by ruining (as I ſaid) the Credit of the Nation. It was not barely the 8 *per Cent.* that induc'd the Subſcribers to erect the *Bank of England* : The Trade allow'd the United Company to the *Eaſt Indies*, was a greater motive than the Intereſt granted by the Government. And the term of two and thirty Years certain, engaged thouſands more to venture into the *Lotteries* (to name no more of our *Funds*) than the ſame Intereſt for a leſs number of Years could have done.

It has been always a maxim in Government, not to exaſperate too many at a time, tho even obnoxious or guilty : But, much leſs to do ſo, when the perſons concern'd, have the moſt undiſputed Right on their ſide ; and that not only they and their Families,

milies, but all others who Trade, or have any dealings with them, will think themſelves nearly affected. The Bargain with all of them was deliberate and above board, tranſacted with the ſame forms and ſolemnity as other *Acts of Parliament*. But if it ſhou'd on any pretence, or as to any one of them, be made void, the miſchiefs are innumerable that would follow. I ſhall enumerate a few of them. *Foreigners* hold our *Parliamentary Faith* to be ſacred and inviolable, which opinion has encourag'd them to come into all our *Funds*, and to be as earneſtly engag'd as our ſelves in the Preſervation of the preſent Government of Queen *ANNE* : A Government as firmly ſettl'd on *Revolution-principles*; as was that of King *William*, who was to his laſt Breath a religious Obſerver of his Word ; but remarkably ſo with relation to Parliamentary Securities.

But if the leaſt Countenance ſhould be granted to the Overtures of thoſe, who are but too much countenanced by certain Perſons, that in good Policy ſhould leaſt do ſo of all others ; then there's an end of all our *CREDIT*, not only with other Countries, but even at home. Yet the greateſt of the two Miſchiefs will be this inevitable Ruin of *Domeſtick Credit* : For no body will ever part with Money again to the Government on any terms, be the *Premiums* ever ſo great or tempting ; ſince a Parliament may as well break their Engagements at one time as at another, and inſtead of *reducing Intereſt* from 8 to 5 or 4 (as in the *Bank* for Example) bring it from 4 to 2, or, which is more effectual, not pay a Groat of the Principal, a *Method* that will quickly diſcharge the whole Debt inſtead of a part. And truly, not to diſguiſe or mince the matter at all, I never heard any man argue for *reducing* the Intereſt of the *Funds*, that was not an Enemy to the *Cauſe* towards the ſupport of which theſe *Funds* were given : So that *paying off* in ſuch Mens mouths, does always ſignify *ſhutting up*.

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But ſuppoſing they meant no more than reducing or diſcharging, I dread to think, after ſuch a maniſeſt Violation of the *publick Faith*, what would become of us, if we ſhould fall into any urgent or indiſpenſable Neceſſity of raiſing money: Whether to oppoſe an *Invaſion* at home, which the Queen's late Proclamation gives us fair warning to provide againſt; or to maintain a Fleet and Forces Abroad, which the preſent Circumſtances of *Europe*, and our own Negotiations at certain Courts, do not render unlikely to happen very ſpeedily. Yet all this (momentous as it ſeems) is but a Trifle to this one conſideration, and for the effecting of which, the whole ſeems to be calculated: *viz.* That if the *Pretender* ſhould promiſe to make good all the Funds, and to reſtore what might be unjuſtly transfer'd or diminiſh'd, 'tis not impoſſible but that thoſe who ſhould be already injur'd, and ſuch as ſhould be apprehenſive to undergo the ſame condition in their turn, would be apt to prefer their *private Intereſt* to the *publick ſafety*.

But what involves all other Evils in itſelf alone, this is the certain way to bring us at one ſtroke under that Slavery, we have ever ſo bravely reſiſted; and thoſe be made the Inſtruments of Eſtabliſhing *Tyranny*, who have been hitherto the Guardians of our *Liberty*: I mean any Parliament that, under any pretence, ſhould concur in ſuch deſtructive meaſures. For, let who will be offended at it, I muſt and will ſpeak the naked Truth; which is, that *there is no other Credit in* England, *but that of the* Parliament. The *Bankers*, and all that were concern'd with them, do well remember King *Charles* the Second's ſhutting up the *Exchequer*: But if a Parliament ſhould once break their Contracts with us, to whom ſhall we fly for a Remedy! If our Liberties be Invaded by the Keepers of them, of whom ſhall we ſeek Protection? Where ſhall we hope for

for Juſtice, if the Malefactors be the Judges ? Can we think it poſſible our Grievances may be redreſt, when they are committed by Perſons, from whom there is no higher Appeal ? And, who therefore, after any Parliaments following the predatory Example of King *Charles*, ever hereafter will or can be truſted with the diſpoſal of the *publick Revenues* ? None but Fools will be deceived with the pretence, that this being done by a Law, it is therefore lawfully done : For, as Parliaments, no more than private men, ſhould not break their WORDS ; and, that if they do, they muſt no more expect to be truſted than private Men : So it is likewiſe a moſt infallible Truth as any in the Holy *Bible* where it ſtands, *That iniquity may be eſtabliſhed by a Law*, and that no Sanction whatſoever can make Injuſtice to be a virtue. I need not add, that thoſe who are ſo ſanguine with accommodating the Government at 4 *per Cent.* in conſideration of I will not now ſay what Advantages, would be equal Sufferers in all the Conſequences that may naturally, or rather neceſſarily follow upon the infraction of *publick Credit* ; of which Conſequences the leaſt will be, that they can have no ſecurity, why theſe *Advantages* may not as well be transferr'd in time to others, who ſhall offer more or leſs as occaſion requires. Miſerable ſtupid Wretches ! be they Sir *James's*, Sir *John's*, or what Sirs, or Eſquires, or Maſters you pleaſe ! that from ſuch uncertain proſpects of a little ſordid Gain, and on ſuch ſandy Foundations laid by their mortal Enemies, *Blood-ſuccours*, *Harpies*, *Cormorants*, *Footmen*, *Drawers*, and the Lord Almighty knows what deteſtable Birds of Prey, or deſpicable Vermine beſides ; that on this Foot, I ſay, would involve their Country, hazard their own Fortunes, ruin their Friends or Correſpondents, with all thoſe who by Conſanguinity, Marriage, or any other tye, are become their Relations.

As Experience is the ſervant of Wiſe Men, and the miſtreſs of Fools; ſo we may obſerve that the like attempts have been made many Hundred Years ago in *Egypt*, *Greece*, *Italy*, and other places, not only for *reducing or cancelling* the Intereſt due to particular Societies from the publick; but even to diſcharge the Debts of private Perſons, as if the way of enabling them to pay Taxes to the Government, had been to defraud their Creditors. They were the beſt and wiſeſt Men that ever oppos'd theſe Proceedings, as deſtructive of all Equity, Faith, and Property, and occaſioning murmurs, complaints, revenge, and ſeditions. On the other hand, ſuch as were obnoxious to the Laws, hated for their Villanies, over-whelm'd with Debt, and that favour'd or affected *Tyranny*, were always for diminiſhing or reſcinding of Debts publick or private by particular Laws. The alluring pretence, too too ſucceſsful was eaſe to the people; but the Deſign at bottom was to deſtroy all *publick Faith*, and to ſcramble for large ſhares in the diſſolution of the Government. Such were *Manlius*, *Catiline*, but more-eſpecially *Julius Cæſar*, at the very time that he was projecting the Ruin of his Countrys Liberty: And, ſuch at this time are the open and ſecret Abettors of the *Pretender*, with thoſe of deſperate Fortunes, under a ſhining out-ſide of Plenty; and more peculiarly thoſe, who, having been falſe to their Truſt, or having actually betray'd their Country, will ſooner concur to ruin the Conſtitution, than that they ſhould be call'd one day to an Account for their unparallel'd Villanies. By their Fruits you may know 'em. Modern Inſtances I ſhall produce none, except the *Hollanders*, who in ſupporting the publick Credit, by that only ſav'd their Country, when the *French* were at the Gates of *Amſterdam*, and Four of the Seven Provinces actually ſubdued. I ſhould exceed the bounds I propoſe to my ſelf, if I would produce all the Examples of this kind that occur in anci-

ancient History, and which are written for the Instruction of Posterity. But it deserves a peculiar remark from every man concern'd (and what honest man is not?) that as private Debts were never but once remitted in the begining of the *Roman* Common-wealth, no complaint being ever afterwards received of this sort (except once in a very urgent conjuncture, when even then the Creditors were paid out of the Common Treasury, rather than be depriv'd of their Debts, or strip'd of their property by a Law) so, on the other hand, the Debts of the Publick, tho' ever so great and burthensom, were never at all discharg'd or lessened by any Law. This strict observation of Faith and Justice did never let 'em want money on any occasion, and made the richest Citizens think their Wealth safer with the Government, than in their own hands. As the D. of *Buckingham* said of Statutes, that they were not as Ladies, "The worse for being Old,' so I say of Precedents or Examples, that they are much the better, as bearing a greater stamp of Authority. It will not therefore be amiss, to hear what Doctrine has been preach'd on this head, by one of the chief Magistrates of the *Roman* Empire, who lost his Life in the defence of his Countrys Liberty. I mean CICERO, who discourses largely of it to his Son; and, after other excellent things, he goes on in the following Words. *It must be the principal care of him, who is at the head of the Government, that every one be secur'd in his Property, and that the Estates of private men be not diminish'd under the pretence of a publick good. Governments and Cities* (says he) *were constituted chiefly for this very reason, that all men might enjoy their own. For tho' men associated together by the instinct of Nature, yet it was in hopes of preserving their goods, that they invented the fortifications of Cities.*

Then after showing what care ought to be taken for maintaining the credit of the Treasury, and that the

the People ſhou'd be charg'd as little as poſſible with Taxes, or that in caſe of neceſſity they be punctually inform'd of their danger, and convinc'd that without bearing ſome burden they cannot be ſafe in any thing: After recommending Frugality and Moderation to the *Miniſters* of State, and the avoiding of ſuperfluous Expences, or lightly ſquandering the publick Money: after theſe things, I ſay, he comes to ſpeak of thoſe who pretended to *eaſe the People*, ſome times by an *Agrarian* Law or levelling Eſtates in Land, and at other times by *diminiſhing* or *reſcinding* publick and private Debts. *Theſe men* (ſays he) *ſhake the foundations of the Government; in the firſt place diſſolving Concord, which cannot conſiſt with this way of taking money from ſome, and giving it to others: Then, ſecondly, there's an end of all Equity, if every man may not keep his own; for it is eſſential (as I ſaid before) to a Community or City that it be free, and not under any doubts or fears about the ſecurity of their poſſeſſions. But neither do ſuch perſons obtain that Reputation, which they imagine to get by this Project, ſo pernicious to the Government: For he that loſes his right becomes their Enemy, and he to whom it is transferr'd, only ſeems willing to receive it, and particularly conceals his Joy about their leſſening the debts, leaſt his own Inſolvency ſhou'd be thereby made apparent; whereas he that receives the Injury both remembers the Affront, and openly profeſſes his reſentments. But putting the caſe that thoſe were the grater party, who wickedly receive what is unjuſtly taken away from others; yet are they not therefore of greater conſideration, for theſe things are not to be judg'd by number but by weight.*

To this I know it will be ſaid, that a method might have been found out to carry on the late *War*, and yet the expences not grow ſo *exorbitant*. Now ſuppoſing this to be true, the examining of which is quite beſide the preſent queſtion, yet, as the old ſaying has it, *Quod fieri non debuit, factum valet*; the Publick Faith is engag'd, and is one of thoſe things that

that cannot be undone, without undoing us all. Hear what *Cicero* says to this point. *What reason is there* (says he) *for this compounding of the publick debts, but that you shall buy lands with my money? you keep the land, and I lose my money. Indeed all care ought to be taken, that no Debts be suffer'd to grow which may endanger the Government. This may be prevented several ways: or, if it should happen, yet the Richer must not lose what is rightly their's, nor Debtors gain what is the property of others. For nothing more firmly supports a Government than* Credit, *which cannot yet subsist, unless there be an indispensable Obligation of paying what is due. This compounding for Debts was never more vehemently urg'd than in my Consulship. All sorts and degrees of men were in arms and camps about it; to whom I resisted in such a manner, that this extraordinary mischief was then rooted out of the Commonwealth. There never was a greater debt owing, yet never any was better or easier paid: For the hope of defrauding being taken away, there follow'd a necessity of payment. But truly this* (Cæsar) *who is now a Conqueror, tho' subdued at that time, has since put those things in execution which he had before projected, notwithstanding that his own particular Interest was no longer concern'd. So great was his inclination to do mischief, that he wou'd take pleasure in it for mischief-sake, had he no other Inducements. All those therefore, who have any hand in managing the Government, should abstain from this kind of Liberality, which takes from some to give to others. Let them before all things provide, that every one may keep his own according to Law and Equity; that the meaner sort be not circumvented for want of power, nor that the wealthy be obstructed out of envy, from preserving or recovering their Rights.*

To this passage it is impossible to add any thing, as it contains a general Doctrine; nor will it be very necessary to insist still more particularly on the pernicious design that has given birth to this Discourse. People begin to be pretty well Alarm'd:

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The present Parliament has so far taken notice of the publick Jealousie on this score, as to ward against it in the title of the Bill now depending *for reducing of Interest*. But so long as the *Conspirators* have any power, those concerned in the *Funds*, whether strangers or natives, will never be easy; and consequently the price of *Stocks* must be always unequal and precarious, to the unspeakable detriment of Trade, and the involving of numberless private Families in great difficulties. I shall say the less on this subject now, because I have a larger and more particular account to give of the matter next Sessions of Parliament, in which account any body running may Read, to his entire conviction, that *this execrable design is not of to day or yesterday, but long since laid by the man, who about Four Years ago, in* an Essay on Credit, *would needs argue us out of Our Senses, by metaphysically distinguishing between* Publick Credit, *and* Parliamentary Credit.

This *Essay*, I know, was so far then from creating suspicion in any Body, that it was a subject of *Diversion* to every Body of every side all over the Town, both as to its stile and matter: But, after a fair Examination, and comparing the Doctrine Taught in it, with what has since been Attempted or Atchieved, it will appear to have deserved a much-more serious Consideration. Till the opportunity of setting these things in a better light presents itself, let us keep this Impression deeply Engrav'd in our daily remembrance, that *as the* Pretender's *Friends will be for lessening the Interest of the Funds; and the* Pretender *himself for seizing upon the Principal, without which he can neither Reimburse the* French *King, nor secure himself in the possession of the Throne: So the House of* HANOVER *will be for the punctual payment of all the advantages granted by Parliament; and be as Religiously exact in preserving the publick Funds*

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untouch'd, as in all Things else they'll be for GOVERNING BY LAW, *without which they have neither any Right to the Throne, nor security in it.* In the mean time, I desire the *Hanoverian Whigs* and *Tories*, who all the World knows are principally (if not almost solely) concern'd in the *FUNDS*, to consider what is meant by the following Passage in the *Examiner* of the 5th of this instant *July*. *Since the* Faction *pretend to have a Refuge and Sanctuary, a Power to resort to, with whom their future Hopes and Ambition, their Resentments and thirst of Revenge, are safely deposited; no legal Provisions should be omitted for* cutting off this Dependence; *and saving* Great Britain *from a possibility of ever falling into their hands again.*

FINIS.